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substantial influence are omitted here. For each of the focusing lens 31 and the concave lens 22, Equations equivalent to the thin lens and space length shown in Figs. 3B and 4B are also given. In Fig. 6, characters 2 and 3 indicate the planes of the pumping light source 11 side and the gain crystal 14 side of the focusing lens 31, respectively. Characters 4 and 5 indicate the planes of the pumping light source 11 side and the gain crystal 14 side of the concave lens 22, respectively. Character 6 indicates the plane of the pumping light source 11 side of the gain crystal 14.

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Page 11, first full paragraph, lines 2-16, the marked-up paragraph is as follows:

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where, suffix 1 appearing in  $f_{1s}$  and  $t_{1s}$  corresponds to the focusing lens 31 and suffix 2 appearing in  $f_{2s}$  and  $t_{2s}$  corresponds to the concave lens 22.  $L_{ij}$  ( $L_{12}$ ,  $L_{34}$ ,  $L_{56}$ ,  $L_{67}$ ) shows an equivalent distance between a plane (i) and a plane (j) in Fig. 6.  $n_{YAG}$  denotes a refractive index of the gain crystal 14. When a Cr:YAG crystal is used,  $n_{YAG} = 1.82$  (at the wavelength of 1064 nm). In the tangential plane, it is sufficient to replace the suffix s with t and to replace  $n_{YAG}$  with  $(n_{YAG})^3$ . The latter replacement is performed because the gain crystal 14 is polished so as to have the Brewster

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